41C1071
2 Bal 671

CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

VOLUME LI. No. 11. | CINCINNATI, December 1, 1883. | TERMS. $2.00 per Annum.

Established 1832. | WM. H. COOK, A.M., M.D., Editor and Publisher. | Office: 80 W. 8th St.

Entered at the Post Office, Cincinnati, as Second-Class Matter.

Physio-Medical Physicians

are partial to formulæ of their own devising. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. give special attention to the manufacture of Sugar-coated Pills adapted to the individual preference of their friends and customers. Send to them for estimates on lots of three thousand pills and upward—(the smallest quantity that can be perfectly sugar-coated.) Their Sugar-coated Pills are so thoroughly compounded that the *mass remains soft* and is readily soluble. Entrusted to their hands you are in *no danger* of having your pills coated with a large proportion of *chalk* and *china clay*. In ordering or prescribing please specify Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s *Soft Mass Pills.*

Fluid Hydrastis is a marked success;—the great demand from physicians direct and through the drug trade attests its growing popularity. Order a bottle in your next purchase;—it speaks for itself.

It is a fact that Fluid Extracts are offered to physicians at prices which would not pay the cost of manufacture provided the drugs used were of prime quality, and the alcohol of sufficient strength to hold the medicinal properties of the drug in solution. We need not say *how* this can be done; but physicians should be on their guard against medicine the only recommendation of which is its cheapness. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s "*Green Drug Fluid Extracts*" recommend themselves to discriminating physicians of all schools.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s *Resinoids* and *Alkaloids* are not excelled for *purity* and *reliability*. Sulph. Hydrastia (Berberina) in Crystals; as well as the Muriate, Phosphate, and Principles Combined; Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Nitrate Sanguinarina, and many other leading articles in these lines *originated* with them, and were brought to *present perfection* through their investigations.

As an *adjurant* to disguise and cover the bitter taste of the Cinchona Salts, Epsom Salt, Aloes, Colocynth, Cascara Sagrada, etc., in whatever form administered, *Aromatic Elixir Licorice* has no equal. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are its manufacturers.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. invite the orders and support of that large and increasing class of practitioners who *know a good quality* of medicine when they see it, and are willing to pay a fair price to secure uniformity and reliability.

Extract Malt and its various combinations, prepared at the new laboratory of the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. are worthy the attention of every physician. Put up in bottles of one-and-a-quarter pounds;—$7.50 per dozen.

Please specify "Wm. S. M. Chem. Co.'s" preparations; especially when ordering from houses who are in the habit of sending you *their own*, or the preparations of other manufacturers.

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL Co. sends its Pamphlet Prices Current and other printed matter to any Physician or Druggist who makes application.

BOSTON MEDICAL
JUN 15 1962
LIBRARY

II.

SOME NEWER REMEDIES

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. respectfully announce to the medical profession and the drug trade that they have now on hand and are prepared to furnish on orders the following articles of more recent introduction to the Materia Medica:

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA. This Australian drug is introduced as a remedy in asthma. The observations which have been conducted with a view to testing the original claims for it in this affection have strongly corroborated them, and there is abundant reason to believe that we have in Euphorbia Pilulifera a very valuable addition to our list of remedies in this troublesome affection. We solicit further reports.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. (LILY OF THE VALLEY.) Convallaria majalis lowers the frequency of the cardiac contractions, and at the same time increases their tone and energy. Its action is, in short, that of digitalis, minus the dangers of cumulative action, etc., associated with the action of the latter. It is impossible in the limits of this notice to detail the full value of this important drug, but we are prepared to furnish gratis on application, a full reprint of reports from recent periodical literature bearing on the subject. We would, in conclusion, call attention to the fact that such reports on it as have been furnished by physicians in this country, have invariably been based on effects following the use of our fluid extract of the drug.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL. The most prominent effects of Chaulmoogra Oil have been observed from its employment in leprosy, psoriasis, eczema and allied skin affections. It has, indeed, been pronounced by competent authorities to be, by all odds, the most successful agent yet employed in leprosy. In leprosy, psoriasis and eczema it is given internally as well as applied locally. As an external application it is also valuable in the form of a liniment in rheumatic arthritis, rheumatoid affections, sprains, sciatica, etc. It, indeed, promises to be a very valuable addition to stimulating and anodyne embrocations.

QUEBRACHO. (*Aspidosperma Quebracho.*) Quebracho supplies, in its marked properties, a pressing want, especially in the treatment of pneumonia or other affections of the lungs attended by dyspnœa. In such self-limited affections the desideratum is to sustain the patient until the disease shall have run its course, and many have succumbed because of the want of an agent which should do what quebracho is claimed to do. That it is a remedy of indispensable value in acute pulmonary inflammations is attested by abundance of testimony in our possession, and which will be supplied gratuitously, collated from both private and hospital practice.

OL. PONGAMIÆ GLABRA. This remedy has attracted attention in India for the rapidity and completeness of its cures in pityriasis and skin diseases of a similar character. Surgeon-Major Dymock, of Bombay, considers this oil much more effective than acetic acid, while it possesses an advantage over iodine and Goa powder in not discoloring the surface to which it is applied.

OL. EUCALYPTI. The recent addition of the oil of Eucalyptus to the United States Pharmacopœia has largely extended its application. It is successfully employed as an antiseptic, both locally and by inhalation, and is also recommended in the treatment of bronchial disorders. We have received by direct importation a supply of this remedy which we can recommend as being of full strength, and as possessing all the medicinal properties of a pure and freshly distilled product.

CONVALLAMARIN. This glucoside of Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis) has of late received increased attention at the hands of the medical profession, and, in response to the demand, we have provided a supply of the remedy, which we offer in ¼, ½ and 1 gramme vials. Convallamarin exerts an action upon the cardiac functions similar to that of Digitaline, and is usually administered in corresponding doses.

JEQUIRITY. (*Abrus Precatorius.*) Jequirity has lately been introduced as a remedy for Pannus and Trachoma, or Granular Lids. Send 25c. for Trial Package with full information on the method of its employment.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

DETROIT MICH.

NEW YORK: 60 Maiden Lane and 21 Liberty St.

Antiseptics

LISTERINE

THE favorable reception of *LISTERINE* by the Medical Profession throughout the United States is full evidence that its formulation comprehended advanced theories suggesting a SAFE antiseptic for INTERNAL administration, yet equally efficient for external use, and in a form for immediate demand.

The combination of agents, as presented by us, produces a remedy of peculiar antiseptic property, alike adapted to Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Laryngology, and all Zymotic or Febrile diseases, the best clinical testimony having established its safety internally, even in large doses, whilst its capability of dilution to varied strengths, for local administration, demonstrates its power and scope.

Quality of ingredients, uniformity in preparation, and STANDARD ANTISEPTIC STRENGTH, are advantages we assure to the profession through the designation "*LISTERINE*," and the maintenance of these essential requirements are guaranteed, not only by a sense of professional obligation, but our own commercial well-being.

FORMULA — LISTERINE is the *essential antiseptic* constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria, and Mentha Arvensis in combination. Each *fluid drachm* also contains *two* grains of *refined* and *purified* Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE—One teaspoonful *three* or *more* times a day (as indicated). As a local application to ulcers, wounds and abscesses, or as a gargle, mouth-wash, inhalant or injection, it can be used *ad libitum*, diluted as desired.

The therapeutic value of LISTERINE has been thoroughly established by the most conservative and scientific element of the profession.

The following Reprints sent, postpaid, upon request:

A LABORATORY STUDY OF LISTERINE:

(Being a tabular exhibit of its action upon fermentative processes),

By **Frank M. Deems, M. D., Ph. D.,**
Late of University of New York.

OTITIS MEDIA PURULENTA:

By **Prof. Dudley S. Reynolds, M. D.,**
Louisville, Ky.

THE BEST METHODS OF TREATING OPERATIVE WOUNDS:

By **Henry O. Marcy, A. M., M. D.,**
President American Academy of Medicine, Boston.

Also, clinical notes from the following and many other well-known physicians:

SURGEON GENERAL WALES,
U. S. Navy.

PROF. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Baltimore.

PROF. FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D.,
New York.

PROF. NATHAN S. LINCOLN, M. D.,
Washington, D. C.

PROF. O. J. COSKERY, M. D.,
Baltimore.

PROF. W. W. DAWSON, M. D.,
Cincinnati.

PROF. JNO. A. OCTERLONY, A. M., M. D.,
Louisville.

PROF. JAMES NEVINS HYDE, A. M., M. D.,
Chicago.

GEO. J. ENGELMANN, M. D.,
St. Louis.

WM. PORTER, A. M., M. D.,
St. Louis.

LAMBERT & Co., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

307 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

F. EGNER & CO.

(Successors to H. H. HILL & CO.,)

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

SOUTH-EAST COR. FIFTH AND RACE STREETS,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE respectfully invite the attention of Physicians and Druggists to our extensive and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

BARKS. HERBS, ROOTS,

In crude form, in powders, or crushed for percolating. Everything pure, fresh and thoroughly reliable. Our stock embraces the entire list of remedies known to the market. We manufacture all classes of

RESINOIDS, ALKALOIDS, FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS, SYRUPS, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS,

And warrant all our preparations to be of the highest standard. Particular attention paid to the orders of Physicians; promptness, accuracy and full satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS and MEDICAL BOOKS at Lowest Prices.

Full Lines of GELATINE and SUGAR-COATED PILLS Always in Stock.
FRESH VACCINE VIRUS Constantly on Hand.

Agents for AMERICAN GLYCERINE WORKS.

YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LI. CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 1, 1883. No. 11

Lippia Mexicana.

AMONG many new remedies of decided value, the Lippia Mexicana is one that will receive attention at this season. It is classed among the expectorants. We have found it an article of moderate stimulating qualities, very quick and diffusive in its action, giving a slight glowing sensation through the bronchial mucous surfaces. Its impression on the larynx, trachea and bronchi is quite distinct and quite pleasant. Expectoration is promoted by it moderately; and it is best adapted to conditions of slight depression, rather than to acute and sensitive states. We value it chiefly in combinations for convalescents and for old coughs, where it will be found an excellent addition to other and more permanent agents. Its pleasant taste is farther in its favor in such combinations. Our experience is with the fluid extract of Parke, Davis & Co., who were instrumental in bringing this article before the profession; and the following formula will serve to illustrate our mode of employing it.

℞. Fl. Ext. Araliæ Rac. . ʒ iij
Fl. Ext. Eupator, Perfol. . ʒ i
Fl. Ext. Lippiæ Mexi.
Tinct. Cimicifu . *aa* ʒ ij
Syr. Zingiberis . . ad ℥ iv
M. Sig: A teaspoonful every three hours or oftener.

Physio-Medicalism Explained.

MEETING recently with a gentleman whom we had known slightly for twenty years, something like the following conversation passed between us as we walked together:

"Doctor, to what school of medicine do you belong, the old allopathic school or the homeopathic?"

"I do not belong to either one, but to the Physio-Medical school."

"Physio-Medical! what is that? I never heard of that before. Tell me what that word means."

"The word itself means, to treat disease in keeping with the principles and laws of nature."

"And you say it is different from the allopathic and homeopathic schools? What are the differences? I am an old-school man myself, but I would like to understand something about your system."

"One great point of difference is, that we do not use in our practice any calomel, blue mass, strychnine, arsenic, or any poison whatever, neither in the large doses of allopathy nor the small doses of homeopathy."

"Well, that is a new idea to me. Do you give any opium or chloral?"

"No, they are poisons, and we do not use them under any circumstance."

"But I always supposed that nothing could be good in treating disease unless it was strong."

"There are many 'strong' things that are not poisonous. Our school believes in using articles that are strong for good, but not those that are strong for mischief. We do not think it possible to *cure* disease by the very articles that will *make* disease. We want to avoid anything and everything

that will make a well man sick, and poisons always incline to do that."

"Well, that sounds right. What kind of medicines do you use? where do you get them?"

"A large majority of them are from the vegetable kingdom. But we do not care where they come from, provided they are good. Some of the worst of poisons are from the vegetable kingdom, and we reject them; but we will use anything that will cure disease, and that does not come under the head of what the combined experience of the world pronounces to be poison."

"I suppose you find enough articles of the kind you use to satisfy you?"

"Plenty of them. We have them by hundreds. No school has more abundant resources, nor those that are so powerful for good."

"Don't the other schools use your remedies? It seems to me your system must be something like the eclectic."

"In the sense of a man *selecting* his remedies, probably all men are eclectic and always have been. But we differ from what is called the eclectic school of medicine, just as much and decidedly as we do from the others, for they all adopt the same philosophy, and use the same poisons. All the schools use of our remedies more or less, and claim many of them as their own, but they fail to discriminate as we do, and do not use them as we do."

"How is that? don't they use them for the same diseases?"

"Many times; but they do not look at diseases from the same standpoint that we do, and hence, they utterly fail to use our medicines as we do. They adopt views of disease that justify the use of poisons, so when they get to prescribing they are always putting their poisons and our harmless remedies together. That prevents our medicines from doing good. If their views of disease are right, their use of poisons would be right, and our remedies would be wrong and in their way."

"How is that? I would like to have you explain that to me."

"Well, the other schools look upon disease as something to be driven out of its place in the body by making another disease there. This can be done by poisons, because poisons make disease; and the strongest poisons are the best for doing this. It was on this philosophy that poisons first came to be used in the practice of medicine, and this is the only ground that will warrant any man in using them. A perfectly harmless agent will not do that, and for this reason the men who use poisons generally laugh at our harmless remedies as not having any strength. If they attempt to use our remedies, they will not find them making disease according to their ideas; and thus it comes that they do not know how to use our agents, and fall to mixing their poisons with them. Merely using a certain set of articles does not make a system of medicine, for all the agents known to man are perfectly free for every man to use. It is the views of disease held by men that constitute a school of medicine; for by the views a man entertains he will determine what he should do, and then select his agents for doing it."

"Then I suppose your school has its own philosophy about disease, and does not agree with the notions we had when boys, that a sick man must get *worse* before he can get *better?*"

"Your expression meets the very point I aimed at, and is the very center of the other schools of medicine. We differ from it in every form."

"I wish you would explain your views in a way that an unprofessional man like myself would be likely to understand them."

"Well, we look upon disease as a condition in which the tissues in the body, or

in some of the organs, can not perform their offices rightly. These conditions are wonderfully various in the different diseases and the complications of disease. It is the first business of the physician to find out exactly what tissues are in a diseased state, and what that particular state is; and then use agents that will restore them to their natural state. And the agents to use are such as would themselves not incline to cause disease in any tissue, but act on the structures in a restorative manner, so as to assist their return to a natural condition. Medicines that act in this way favor the living powers of the body, never weaken even a sick man, and never leave any damages behind."

"That sounds right and sensible. I don't see how anybody could find fault with that."

"Such propositions are founded in the broadest science. I only give you a point or two; but these principles in our medical philosophy reach into every topic belonging to this subject, and make a complete revolution in everything belonging to practice. We never meet anybody who finds fault with them. Our school is misrepresented and abused, and false statements made against it on every side; but I have never yet met or heard of the man who would venture to dispute any of the doctrines we really hold. They are so rooted and grounded in all the facts and knowledge that belong to science, that one would need to throw away the wisdom of ages in order to disprove our propositions. And then we have the grand satisfaction of knowing, after an experience of thousands of our physicians during a hundred years, that this practice stands the test at the bedside in every form of disease, from the simplest to the most terrible. We have lived as a school by proving the power of our system of practice to save a much larger percentage of lives than any other, and to cure many hundreds that the ablest physicians of other schools had given over to die. We make no idle boasting, neighbor F., but speak only what has been proven."

"Well, I am most favorably impressed with what you have told me, and it is a thing for a man to look into while he is well. Am much obliged for your explanations."

Popular Chemistry.

BY WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.

IT is said that science verifies the truths of the Bible; and the Holy Scriptures hundreds of years ago made statements that have been but recently unraveled by scientific discoveries. The first chapter of the Book of Genesis is an admirable first-book in Chemistry; the declarations there set forth are the fundamental principles of chemical science. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." That first statement of the Bible is often misunderstood, and taken as a direct contradiction of the statements following it; in which it is declared that six days of labor were consumed before the earth and the heaven, with all that is in them, were completed. But the investigations of science, especially of chemistry, have made plain the seeming contradiction; and the results of those investigations have themselves been substantiated, in turn, by the scriptural account of the beginning.

The hypothesis of chemistry (now no longer an hypothesis, but an established fact) is, that the whole universe was made out of sixty-seven elementary substances; the number may have been greater, but as yet only sixty-seven are positively known. There are but twenty-six letters in the English alphabet, and by uniting these in different ways, and according to the rules of orthography, thousands upon thousands of words have been made. Similarly, by uniting the different elementary

substances in various manners, the hundreds of thousands of objects found in the universe have been formed. These elementary, or primary, substances are called elements; their combinations are known to be controlled in their formation and in their existence by certain laws, just as the formation of words and of sentences are governed by the rules of orthography and syntax.

With such an understanding of things, we can readily comprehend the meaning of the first chapter of Genesis. In the beginning there was but one creation, and that was the creation of the elements. "And the earth was without form and void," is the next declaration; and then follows a description of the six days of labor in which the Almighty *made* the various objects of the heaven and earth, — ending with the statement that "God saw everything that he had *made*." The beginning was the *creation* of all things essential to the formation of a world; and the six days of labor were consumed in *making* various combinations of these elementary substances, and establishing the laws that should govern them; and when it shall be decreed that those laws shall no longer be, then all things shall return to chaos.

Chemistry is the study of the elements and their compounds, and the laws which govern their combinations and existence.

What a vast and interesting field of knowledge the science of chemistry includes! In the study of the *elements*, we learn of the characteristics of substances which the Almighty believed to be the essentials of the universe. In the study of their *compounds*, we have before us more diversity of material for investigation than one human mind could enumerate. In the study of the *laws* of chemistry, we attempt to comprehend some of the plans that were chosen by God himself when he *made* the world and all its wonders; and we gain an insight into the mysterious laws that the Divine mind decreed should govern all physical things until the end of time.

To us, Physio-Medical physicians, the study of chemistry is imperative. We believe that medicine is a science, founded upon the unerring laws of nature. We profess to heal the sick by obeying, aiding, and acting in harmony with those laws; but it is an impossibility for any man to intelligently practice medicine upon laws and principles of which he has no comprehensive understanding, and his attempting such an absurdity should be held as criminal. The laws of chemistry are part of the laws of nature; and those laws are exact and unchangeable; and a knowledge of them can be acquired only by faithful study and diligent research. "There is no royal road to geometry," and there is no royal road to chemistry.

The progress of the science of chemistry has been very slow. Facts have lately been established that have been under consideration for centuries; and propositions, that have for hundreds of years held their places as scientific facts, have recently been proven to be unfounded hypotheses. At one time the philosophers and scientists indulged themselves in the belief that the secret of making gold could be fathomed; and the pages of history tell stories of ancient alchemists spending their fortunes and lives in their endeavors to manufacture the precious metal. And while this chimerical hope was being indulged in, its counterpart was also entertained. Recognizing that an ordinary life would be too short for the enjoyment of a happiness that an unlimited supply of gold would afford poor mortals, it was taken for granted that there must be an "Elixir of Life" that would lengthen human existence, and afford an eternity upon earth for the enjoyment of the pleasures which boundless quantities of gold could purchase. Many a man went crazy after

wasting his time and substance in the worse than useless effort to fathom the method of making gold, or to discover or manufacture the compound that should save the body from death.

And yet, gold was never manufactured and never will be; the Elixir of Life was never discovered or prepared, and never will be. We are wise enough now to look upon such things as ridiculous and laughable. But our wisdom was not attained at once; it took many years to establish the proof of the impossibility of making gold, and the absurdity of there being such a compound as the Elixir of Life. Even now the world in common has scarcely discarded the ancient idea of there being but four elementary substances, which were classified as air, fire, earth and water. We live to learn, and the great advancement of chemistry in the past causes our imaginations to fail us in attempting to conjecture the discoveries of the future.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Cholera in Egypt.

THE appearance of cholera in Egypt during the past summer excited great apprehension throughout the world. The usual period of seventeen years had elapsed since its last visitation; and so uniformly had it returned at such a period, that its appearance now gave a conviction that it would again sweep around the world.

Cholera has commonly arisen in Asia, and quite uniformly after certain immense pilgrimages to the Ganges of a sect of pagan worshipers. These pilgrimages are at intervals of seventeen years; and the malady appearing in such direct connection with them, gave rise to a peculiar class of investigations. Dr. Macnamara, in his able essay on this subject, depicted an amount of filthiness incident to these pilgrimages, that was appalling. Hundreds of thousands of human beings gathered together, without any means of sanitation or any regard to sanitary laws. The water in the public reservoirs, draining from the streets, became tainted with the washings of human excrement. There was no resource but to employ this water, and ages of custom had calloused all sense of decency in this respect. From such filthy drinking the cholera seemed to spring; and the afflicted pilgrims extended it widely in every direction as they scattered homeward.

Such were the facts and deductions of Dr. Macnamara's articles, and they have been generally accepted. The present rise of the scourge in Egypt seems strongly confirmatory of these ideas. The war of England with Egypt left the surface of the country for many miles occupied with the corpses of the slain, which were scarcely more than covered with a scratching of earth. The soil is light and porous, the streams are few and sluggish; and the inevitable result has been to fill every water supply with the corrupting decay of those bodies. A civilized man is simply horrified at the descriptions given of Egyptian filth in public and in private. On the heels of this, the Asiatic cholera springs up again and proves very destructive.

The anticipated spread of the malady has not taken place, and it has greatly diminished in Egypt. Yet it will be wise for cities, and towns, and households to get their habitats in order, that local neglect of filth, upon which this disease thrives, may be removed.

Mecca, which holds the tomb of Mohammed and is the place of annual pilgrimage of Mussulmans, is a point from which cholera sometimes spreads. An idea of its filthiness may be gathered from a letter of Prof. E. Frankland to Sir Joseph Hooker, concerning samples of water from Hagar's Well. We quote portions of the letter as published in the *London Lancet:*

"The well is in Mecca. The water is

regarded as holy, and large quantities are annually sent as gifts to all Mussulman countries. I have submitted this water to analysis. It is slightly turbid and has a saline taste. In 100,000 parts it contains in solution the very large proportion of 828.24 parts of solid matter, of which a considerable amount is organic and of animal origin. The water also contains an unusual quantity of nitrates, the usual product of the decomposition of animal excreta. The liquid supplying this well contains, in a given volume, nearly six times as much animal matter as is found in the same volume of strong London sewage."

Mr. Zohrab, the British consul at Jeddah, writes Prof. Frankland as follows of this well:

"I am not at all surprised at the water being heavily charged with excrementitious matter, and the reason is evident. The city of Mecca, lying in a basin, contains a population of about 40,000. Annually during the pilgrimage, from 100,000 to 150,000 pilgrims become residents for periods varying from one week to three months. This vast influx of strangers finds accommodation where it can; the well-to-do rent rooms, the poor live in the streets. The houses in Mecca are generally built in flats to accommodate pilgrims. Each flat is provided with one or two badly-constructed latrines, and there are from six to twelve of these in each house. These latrines empty themselves into pits dug outside of the houses. When these get filled, they are emptied into other pits, which are made in the streets or any convenient spot, and then covered over with earth. For the poor, latrines on the same principle are made in and outside the town, and the same method of emptying is employed.

"This system of burying foul matter in every direction has been pursued for centuries. It is not, therefore, surprising that the ground in and around Mecca is surcharged with excrementitious matter, which rains carry by filtration into the wells. Hagar's well is not a spring, but its water is supplied by filtration, by rain water passing down through an overlaying mass of foul matter. But there is yet another cause for the pollution of Hagar's well; this is the thousands of pilgrims, diseased or sound, who daily wash beside it, the water they use finding its way back into the well."

When we remember that cholera is propagated by the poison of the alvine discharges of those suffering from the disease, we need no longer wonder that the thousands of Mecca pilgrims who drink of this filthy well under the belief that it is holy, become a means of spreading the disease far and wide on their return home.

Cases. Intussusception. Fracture.

BY PROF. T. J. LYLE, M. D.

I. *Invaginated Bowel.*—JULY 2, 1882, I was called to see a boy five years old, who had been under the treatment of Dr. A., an allopathist, for two weeks. He decided that the boy had swallowed something which had lodged in the intestine as an obstruction. The boy was harrassed at frequent intervals with colic pains, locating the same near and to the right of the umbilicus.

I watched the child carefully for a few days, and finally pronounced it to be a case of incomplete invagination of the bowel; concluded it would be best not to operate then, but to await further developments. Gave a dose of anti-bilious physic, and at the same time gave an enema of nepeta, eight parts; eupatorium and lobelia, each two parts. This secured considerable relaxation, and allowed the operation of the physic to be partially successful.

There came a "lump" in the left and lower portion of the abdomen, which slowly increased in size. A second enema was given several days after the first one, but no more physic was allowed. After a time there was occasional vomiting, and the passing of some blood. By the 22d the signs of complete invagination were present, the boy vomiting at intervals, and passing nothing from the bowels but a little bloody mucus. On the evening of

that day, the father sought the opinion of Dr. F., allopathist, not saying that I was attending on the case. He decided with me that the physician previously in attendance was wrong, and that it was a case of invaginated bowel. I now prepared to overcome the difficulty. Procured slow general relaxation by the following:

℞. Tinct. Lob. Inf.
Fl. Ex. Nepetæ . . *aa* ʒ iij
Fl. Ex. Eupator, Perfol ʒ i
Syr. Simp. . . . ad ℥ ij

M. Sig: Half a teaspoonful every hour or two hours, according as it was retained. This was kept up during the afternoon and night, and secured considerable ease.

In the morning I began the operation for overcoming the obstruction by distending the bowel from below with enema. For this purpose used a strong infusion of eight parts nepeta, two parts eupatorium, and one part lobelia. Injected slowly, and had it forcibly retained by a compress against the anus. It occupied three hours, and the father and I certainly had our hands full in managing the struggling boy. It took about two hours to distend the colon to the ileo-cæcal valve. Resistance here caused a cessation of procedure for about twenty minutes, during which time the pressure by the syringe was maintained steadily.

Finally the valve yielded to relaxation, and the fluid passed on to the point of invagination, where the resistive obstruction made a long delay. At last this gave way with a tearing feeling that made the little fellow cry out, and to grasp his side about two inches directly to the right of the umbilicus. About three quarts of the infusion had been used. He was now made to retain this for half an hour, using a compress, and then was allowed to evacuate the bowels. The first stool was chiefly the enema, with a very little fæces; at subsequent stools during the day he passed very hard fæcal matter. On the following day he was enjoying himself with the other children. Liquid foods alone were allowed for the next few days. He had no farther trouble.

II. *A Fractured Jaw.*—In May, 1882, Clara, K., aged five years, fell from a hay loft upon some old iron and pottery, and was seriously injured. I was immediately called in and took charge of the case. I found the lower jaw fractured, and had just restored it to a reasonable position, when Dr. F., an allopathic physician, walked into the room. He had been sent by the child's father, who at his store heard of the accident, but did not know I had been called and given charge of the case. As a gentleman, I invited the doctor to assist me in adjusting and dressing the injury, when he gruffly replied: "I will, if I have charge of the case." I told him the case was in my hands, and I had no need of his assistance. I mention the incident to show how ungentlemanly the allopathic code of compact will make its devotees act.

There was a fracture of the inferior maxilla in its median line, and one of the rami was thrown fully half an inch below the other. The left side of the lower lip was cut through its entire thickness, fully an inch and a half in length. About one inch behind the mental process, and extending about two inches from one ramus to the other, was a lacerated wound fully three-fourths of an inch in depth.

Bringing the ends of the fragments into apposition, I found some difficulty in retaining them there. A temporary mold was made of wax, and held in position by an ordinary bandage. Afterward I had prepared at the saddler's a bandage of one piece of leather running beneath the maxilla up the sides of the head to the parietal region, where it would best be held in position; and another piece running across the occiput forward toward the os frontis,

and attached to the first piece on either side of the head. Three of the upper front teeth had been knocked out by the accident, which was a good provision for feeding.

Kept the child for several days on a little infusion of aselepias and ginger, and at night gave a limited dose of fluid extract leptanda in syrup rhei et potass. Liquid dietary. The lacerated wound was kept clean, and dressed with a little celastrus ointment, and healed nicely. In about four weeks my little patient was relieved of the bandage, and I began the gentle use of the jaw once more, though solid food was forbidden two weeks longer. Except upon close inspection, the marks of the lacerated wound are not noticeable. The fracture healed accurately.

Salem, O.

A Peanut in the Lungs.

BY O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D.

On October 10, 1883, Mr. U., of Sterling, presented his two-year-old son for treatment, stating that about two months previously he had got a peanut in his lungs. Had been under the treatment of the leading physicians of Sterling, but was no better.

On examination I found the pulse accelerated but little. Hectic flush on the cheeks. Crepitant and sonorous rales were revealed by auscultation. No dullness on percussion. Frequent paroxysms of coughing, which appeared distressing but loose. Expectoration small and frothy. Slept well when not disturbed by coughing. Breathing hurried. The functions to all appearances well performed.

To loosen and dislodge the nut I gave:

℞ Comp. Syr. Aralia Rac. (P.-M. D.) . . ℥ iii ss
Tincture Lobelia . . ℥ iv

M. Sig. A teaspoonful every two hours. A sponge bath daily; out-door exercise twice daily. The patient improved rapidly on the above treatment. During a paroxysm of coughing, on the nineteenth day after beginning treatment, the half of a peanut was ejected from the lungs. The recovery was speedy and complete.

Polo, Ill.

Our Children's Bodies.

BY WM. BLACKIE.

We spend annually upon our schools eighty million dollars. The school plant of the country is valued at nearly two hundred million. Attendance at school of all children between certain ages is compulsory in many of the States. Libraries —private, circulating and public; books by the million, the standard works of other lands reprinted here, and sold for a few cents a copy; periodicals by the hundred thousand; a billion five hundred million newspapers each year, with almost hourly word from every civilized corner of the globe—all add their quota to aid the vast army of faithful teachers who are giving their best years and efforts to the great work of national (mental) education.

And what are we doing for our bodies? Who educates them, builds houses, spends money, trains teachers, gives time and thought and labor to equip every boy and girl, or every man and woman either, with a vigorous and efficient body, one which will serve its purposes well when the wear and strain of the real work of life comes?

Why, we leave that branch to the boys and girls themselves. And they make just about as good headway at it as they would with their mental or moral education, if this also were left wholly to their own management.

"Well," says the father, "but I spent my youth on a farm, was up early to milk, mowed all morning, raked and pitched, and made hay all the afternoon, and